

U.S. Demands Equal Rights In Mandates

Colby Notifies Great Britain of Objections to Restriction of Discussion to League Nations

Chief Issue Based On Oil Resources

Opposition to Creation of Special Interests in the Near East Made Clear

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The special demand that the American government be accorded equal privileges with all other governments, within or outside of the League of Nations, in all mandate territories, is made in the United States note to Great Britain, made public here today. The note is the third that has passed between the two governments on the subject of oil concessions in mandate territories. It was delivered by American Ambassador John W. Davis to the British Foreign Office Wednesday and is addressed to Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The note is signed by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby.

While dealing particularly with the distribution of the oil resources of Mesopotamia, the American protest also sets forth the right of the United States, as one of the powers associated in the victory over the Central powers, to be consulted as to the terms of mandates and other decisions the right to make which accrued to the Allies as a result of their common victory.

Secretary Colby insists upon the application of the principle of equality of treatment of all nations, irrespective of the mandatory power, with special reference to the petroleum resources of the territories involved, and protests against the exploitation of these resources by any nation to the discrimination of others.

Objects to League Barrier

Sharp issue is taken with the British government's contention that the drafts of the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine have been prepared with a view to securing equality of treatment for the commerce and citizens of all states "which are members of the League of Nations" and that the terms of the mandates can properly be discussed only in the Council of the League of Nations and by the signatories of the covenant.

The American note stands firmly on its contention that this government is entitled to an equal voice with all others in the question of mandates.

The note further asserts that the United States "is undoubtedly one of the states directly interested in the terms of the mandates and I therefore request that the draft mandate forms be communicated to this government for its consideration before their submission to the Council of the League."

The note asserts that the "frankest discussion" should be given to the drafts of the mandates "in order that the fullest opportunity may be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory power, and the respective interests of all governments which are directly or indirectly concerned or affected."

The difficulty of harmonizing the agreement reached between France and Great Britain in the San Remo petroleum agreement with the statement that the petroleum resources of Mesopotamia will be secured to the future Arab state is touched on in the note, as well as the statement of the British Minister in charge of petroleum affairs that the San Remo agreement was based on the principle that the concessions granted by the former Turkish government must be honored.

Selish Interest Denied

In conclusion the note asserts that this government has no selfish interest in Mesopotamia or other mandate territory, based on the assumption that this government's policy is predicated "in any degree on considerations of the domestic need or production of petroleum or any other commodity."

The full text of the note follows:

"Nov. 20, 1920.

"The Right Honorable Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K. G., His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc.

"My Lord:

"I have the honor to refer to your note of August 9 regarding the application of the principle of equality of treatment of all nations, irrespective of the mandatory power, with special reference to the petroleum resources of the territories involved, and protests against the exploitation of these resources by any nation to the discrimination of others."

Republicans to Drop 250,000 Clerks From Federal Pay Roll

95,000 Employees in Washington Alone Will Be Cut to 75,000 When Congress Reconvenes, Senate and House Leaders Predict

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Republican leaders in Congress are preparing to start wholesale reductions in the size of the army of Federal employees as soon as Congress meets for the short session, instead of waiting until Senator Harding takes office as President and the new Republican Congress comes in on March 4.

Predictions are being made freely by leaders in both Houses of Congress that the number of government clerks that will be dropped from the public pay roll will approximate 250,000 before the Harding Administration is many months in power.

An indication of how the ax will be wielded was given today by Representative William R. Wood, of Indiana, chairman of the sub-committee on the House Appropriations Committee that is drafting the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

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Chairman Wood announced that the sub-committee planned to reduce the number of Federal employees in the District of Columbia, who now total about 95,000, to about 75,000 in the new legislative bill.

This is only the beginning of the reduction that is planned, however. Chairman Good, of the House Appropriations Committee; Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Republican whip in the Senate, and other Republican leaders at the Capitol are insisting that the reductions must be made in every department of the Federal service and that many of the bureaus established during the war shall be legislated out of existence altogether.

There are now more than 700,000 men and women in the employ of the United States government throughout the country. On January 31, 1920, there were 757,854 on the payrolls of the Federal government, but Congress during the last session reduced this number to about 700,000.

The reduction of 250,000 in the size of the army of Federal employees that is hoped for by Congressional leaders would result in an annual saving of \$10,000,000.

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Army Wins Air Race and Sets Record

U. S. Aerial Supremacy Proved, Says Gen. Mitchell, When Plane Makes 178 Miles an Hr.

30,000 Cheer Feat; Navy Out of Luck

Phenomenal Flight by Vought VE-7; Daniels and Pershing at Contest

By Jack Binns
The Verville-Packard battle plane, set of the Army Air Service, established a world's record for closed circuit racing on Long Island yesterday by flying 132 miles in 44 minutes 29.57 seconds, at an average speed of 178 miles an hour, including turns.

The race, Brigadier General William Mitchell, of the Air Service, said, insured American supremacy in the air.

The victory of the speedy army machine in the contest for the Pulitzer Trophy and Valentine Fund prizes of the Aero Club of America was achieved over the foremost naval machine under thrilling circumstances before 30,000 persons. It was witnessed by General John J. Pershing, Secretary of the Navy, Joseph Daniels and almost every prominent aeronautical expert of America.

The mere accident of faulty carburetion prevented Captain Corliss C. Mosely, who was at the stick of the army's speed demon, from establishing a new world's record for straightaway speed. As it was, the graceful single-seater tore around the thirty-five-mile circuit at three miles a minute, with the engine throttle but three-quarters open.

Fate Prevents Navy Feat

Fate in the form of a broken water connection intervened at the critical moment of the race and prevented the Navy from obtaining a close second place in the contest between the rival services. Lieutenant B. G. Bradley, U. S. N. C., was compelled to bring his Loening Special monoplane to a forced landing within a mile of the finish line after tearing around the last lap at 160 miles an hour with a rapidly freezing engine.

Although this consolation was denied to the naval team, the phenomenal performance of the U. S. Navy Vought VE-7 biplane, piloted by Lieutenant A. Lavrents, more than made up for the disappointment. This is an advanced type of training plane, equipped with a Wright 180 horsepower motor, designed for a normal speed of 100 miles an hour. Driving his craft with superb skill, Lieutenant Lavrents forced it to the absolute limit, and succeeded in making an average speed of 143.3 miles an hour for the entire course, and winning fifth place from the field. His achievement won tremendous applause.

Thirty-six machines started, and all but eleven completed the course. Not a single mishap of a serious nature marred the success of the event, which the race officials declared was the most important ever held. Almost every American-designed plane exceeded its normal speed in the thrilling encounter, with the possible exception of the Verville-Packard, which was throttled by a broken water connection.

The only foreign machine to win a place was the beautifully streamlined Italian Ansaldo SVA biplane piloted by Bert Acosta, who beat Captain St. Clair Street, of Alaska fame, by the scant margin of 30 seconds. The latter was flying an Orendo Special of the Ordnance Engineering Company.

Record Throng at Race

The race was witnessed by the greatest throng ever assembled at an aviation meet. Every road along the triangular course, which stretched from Mitchell Field—the starting and finishing point to Wantagh, thence to Babylon, and back to Mitchell Field, was jammed with automobiles. The aviation fields at the three turning points were crowded to capacity by eager spectators. The police arrangements were excellent, and kept the landing clear at all times.

The interest of the vast throngs was centered in the Verville-Packard and the Loening Special. The latter, unfortunately, was out of action.

(Continued on next page)

Untermeyer Urges City Sue Whalen

Also Advises Action
Against Holland Com-
pany to Recover Funds
Paid for Ash Removal

Agrees to Confer With Steinbrink

Again Attacks the Hylan
Inquiry as Mayor Writes
Note to Justify Himself

Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, investigating the housing situation, in a letter to Joseph Hylan, secretary of the Board of Estimate, has advised that suit be brought against members of the firm of Holland & Co. and Commissioner Grover A. Whalen of the Department of Plant and Structures for the recovery of the money the city has expended in removing ashes dumped on the site of the proposed new courthouse.

It was brought out at a hearing of the committee that Holland & Co., who had city contracts for street cleaning and ash removal in 1918, dumped approximately 50,000 cubic yards of ashes on the site which the city had paid large sums of money to have excavated. To remove these ashes and have the site cleared again the city is said to have contracted to pay \$400,000.

Mayor Hylan's Version

Mayor Hylan, in a lengthy statement yesterday, however, gives another version of the ash-dumping affair. He says that after the buildings were torn down the courthouse site was left in a deplorable condition, with water and refuse in various parts. To give it a respectable appearance, he says, the Courthouse Commission granted permission to dump steam ashes in there to fill it up.

"I understand," added the Mayor, "that there were in the neighborhood of 300 permit holders who had been given permission to dump ashes in this place and not one contractor, as Mr. Untermeyer would like to have the public believe."

The Mayor also cited facts and dates tending to correct what he declares might be a misleading impression obtained from the testimony in the case of the firm, which is now before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, where he is said to have met Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld, and where, Mr. Untermeyer has brought out, the Mayor's chief lawyer head of the limestone ring, was a stenographer. The Mayor also at times to show that attacks on him by the Tribune are entirely unfounded.

Commissioner Whalen, on the witness stand, has said that he had a half interest in the firm of Holland & Co. until August, 1917, when he said he sold his share to the firm. He declared he gave away every dollar's worth of his interest in the partnership to Edward B. Holland, the chief manager of the firm, who confessed to the dumping of the ashes. The transfer was made by mutual agreement, he said, and he didn't remember where it took place.

Untermeyer Alleges Vandalism

In connection with the suggested suit, Mr. Untermeyer added: "There is no doubt in my mind of a recovery, and it will then also develop under what circumstances the act of vandalism was perpetrated."

He declared that "there seems to be such an obsession on the part of certain officials of the city that they can succeed in covering up their own shortcomings by drawing red herrings across their unfortunate trails in the form of abuse and misrepresentation of my every act and deed. I am confident for me and in the inquiry I am conducting to have anything to do with them."

Mr. Untermeyer inclosed the contracts, affidavits and other documents prepared by the Board of Estimate in carrying out his suggestions to protect the city and which the board has asked him to scrutinize. The forms were reviewed by Mr. Untermeyer, who pointed out that they contained such drastic changes that they should be fully discussed before action is taken on them. He urged that the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel O'Brien on the subject, however, he agreed to meet Mayor Steinbrink, the newly appointed associate counsel for the board.

Mr. Untermeyer also inclosed a letter to the Mayor.

(Continued on page six)

Irish Storm Union Club To Rip Down British Flag; 200 Police in Hard Fight

Lloyd George To Wipe Out Irish Terror

No Conciliation Possible Until Order Is Estab- lished, He Insists; Op- posed to Martial Law

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Irish problem again was brought up in the House of Commons today and the question of conciliation between the Irish people was raised. Premier Lloyd George, giving his opinion in the matter, declared:

"I have always been convinced that no policy of conciliation is possible in Ireland until the reign of terror has been broken, for the very obvious reason that men in Ireland who would be prepared to enter into negotiations at the present time are in terror of their lives and cannot do so freely."

Answering another question, the Premier said the Cabinet had come to the deliberate conclusion that it was not desirable at present to enforce martial law in Ireland. He believed it would not help even if it were applied.

During the debate in the House last evening Sir Donald MacLean, Liberal, turning to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said: "The honorable gentleman comes from Canada, where one of his ancestors was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered for being a rebel against the Crown!"

Sir Hamar's Retort Applauded

Sir Hamar instantly interjected: "He was not an assassin!" The retort was greeted with loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

Continuing, Sir Donald remarked: "He was an innocent man suffering from the effects of the guillotine. That is what is happening in Ireland today."

This aroused cheers from the Liberal and Labor members.

The Dublin correspondent of the Central News says policemen and soldiers were shot dead in Infirmary Road last evening during a search for wanted men.

"The number of killed obviously has been deleted from this message," says the London office of the Central News.

The Irish Office, however, denied again today that there was a conspiracy to murder the British Minister in Dublin. "News dispatches are untouched and are not delayed by the government," said an official.

Thomas Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labor party, who was arrested in Dublin yesterday, has been released, according to a government announcement last night in the House of Commons. Johnson, former president of the Trades Union Congress, is being detained for the present.

The body of Lieutenant Peter Ashmun Ames, of the Grenadier Guards, who was killed during the troubles in Dublin last Sunday, will be borne in the funeral procession in London Friday with the bodies of the other men who were killed during the disturbances.

Ames, whose mother is Mrs. Eleanor G. Ames, of Morrisstown, N. J., and who was born in Titusville, Pa., a son of E. H. Ames, recently became engaged to Miss Orr Ewing, a niece of the Duke of Roxburghe.

Home Rule Bill Goes To Its Second Reading

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Irish Home Rule bill advanced to second reading in the House of Lords to-night, after two decisive defeats had been administered to the Opposition. Lord Middleton's motion to postpone the second reading for two weeks and Lord Danvers's motion to reject the bill were defeated with more than one hundred votes to spare on each motion.

There had been rumors earlier in the day that a sufficient number of peers might break away to carry a postponement, thus giving an opportunity of forcing virtually nullifying amendments. The Home Rule bill is now destined to become a law, barring unexpected hindrances.

Crowds at MacSwiney Mass, Including Women, Smash Windows With Stones; Many Clubbed

5th Ave. Traffic Blocked 2 Hours

Riot Before and After Service as Emblem Is Furled; Hoisted Again

Irish sympathizers, who objected to an English flag hanging from the Union Club during a MacSwiney memorial service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, across the way, started a riot yesterday afternoon which was quelled only by the combined police reserves of Manhattan, who used their nightsticks freely, which resulted in smashed windows of the club and a general tie-up of traffic on Fifth Avenue for an hour and a half.

Immediately preceding the memorial services a fight was precipitated inside the club building, when a delegation forced its way in, with the avowed intention of tearing down the flag. They waged a lively battle with club members until the police arrived and ejected the intruders.

Many Clubbed by Police

The riot was one of the worst ever seen in New York, according to the police. Several times it seemed to the spectators that the officers who were forcing the crowd back from the club building during the attack following the services would be overwhelmed. Men and women, many of them shrieking imprecations at the club and at the officers, were thrust back by the blue coats, and with the arrival of reserves and following a passionate exhortation from the Cathedral steps by Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle the crowd sullenly drew back, inch by inch, into the side streets. Finally the space in front of the club was cleared and only the litter of stones and broken glass and smashed hats and torn umbrellas on the pavement remained to tell of the riot.

Many minor injuries were suffered because of the free use of nightsticks when the rioting was at its worst. Men in a frenzy of excitement were clubbed into submission. Women who tried to dash past the police were thrust back none too gently, sobbing hysterically waving Irish flags in spite of their hurt.

Four arrests were made by the police, three men being charged with throwing stones and one with carrying a sword cane. Ambulances were held ready for the night, and as a last resort it was planned to summon the Fire Department and deluge the crowd with water if the police line proved unable to hold its own.

French Tricolor Also Up

Testimony from both sides indicates that the affair was unpremeditated. The flag was displayed, according to official statements from the Union Club, on account of the celebration of the centenary of the French Revolution, an American flag on the Fifth Avenue side of the club building, at Fifty-first Street. On the other side of the American flag was a French tricolor, displayed about 1:15 o'clock, was what had made its appearance, immediately preceding the service.

When the chairman of the house committee, Arthur Weeks, arrived at the affair was unpremeditated. He declared that the flag had been taken in he ordered the emblem displayed once more. The sight of the banner after the crowd had fled out of the Cathedral, about 1:15 o'clock, was what had made its appearance, immediately preceding the service.

The crowd outside did not know of the fight that had gone on inside the club. There were about twelve men in uniform, I judge, and one who wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer yelled: "Take in that flag!"

"I heard a disturbance at the door and went down to see what was the matter. There was a crowd at the door. Several had pushed by the door-man and some one said: 'We will give you five minutes to take that flag down or we'll pull it down!'

"I tried to explain that the flag was there as part of the Mayflower celebration, but one man said: 'We're going to pull it down,' and there was a rush for the stairs."

"I met them at the first landing," continued Mr. Minton, "and told them they must go no further. Just then some one hit me on the mouth. I hit back and one of the club members came down the stairs to my aid, and

League Calls On Wilson to Save Armenia

Message Urges U. S. Mediation to End Tragedies Without Making Mandate Pledge

France Only Power Ready Greece, Serbia and Rumania Refuse to Allow Bulgaria to Join in the Association

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Nov. 24.—The Council of the League of Nations sent a cablegram to President Wilson today asking him if America would act as mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists. A similar message was sent to powers who are league members.

By this action the Council upheld the view of England that an entirely new situation had arisen in the Near East, and that although America had refused a mandate over Armenia she should now be asked if she would act as mediator. At the same time France and other countries are assuming the attitude that they cannot undertake further responsibility in the matter at present.

It appears doubtful if any country in the first instance will send an unqualified answer to the Council's circular message. France is fully aware that she is the only country militarily fitted to send immediate aid to the Armenians. While the internal situation in other countries might prevent the sending of a military expedition, France could send both officers and men with comparative ease.

Council Sends for Weygand

The council this afternoon telegraphed to General Weygand and requested him to come to Geneva at once. It was General Weygand who assisted the Poles in driving back the Bolsheviks from the gates of Warsaw. Sir Frederick Morris is on the way from England to confer with the French general.

Whether the Council expects President Wilson to accept the task of mediator is doubtful, but a certain amount of precise information received by European countries leads them to believe that America is not entirely opposed to doing something for Armenia, and at the least contributing financial assistance.

All the European countries doubtless would like to see their rivalry set at rest by America's acceptance of the Armenian burden. They declare that it is necessary for President Wilson to make an early decision regarding the Armenian boundaries, and they hope that this will mean still another moral victory for the former Turkish government must be honored.

(Continued on page four)

Chevrolet Is Killed as Cars Crash in Race

Gaston, Brother of Louis
Chevrolet, and O'Donnell
in Wreck in 250-Mile
Los Angeles Sweepstakes

Mechanic Also Dies

American Racer Seriously
Hurt; Roscoe Sables
Wins; Miller Is Second

SPEEDWAY, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Gaston Chevrolet, famous racing driver, and Lyall Jolls, mechanic for Eddie O'Donnell, were killed today when Chevrolet's and O'Donnell's machines collided on the Los Angeles speedway, at the east end of the grandstand, near the close of the 250-mile race.

O'Donnell was so seriously injured that it was first reported he was killed. His skull was fractured and both arms were broken and little hope was held that he could recover.

John Brenahan, Chevrolet's mechanic, was seriously injured.

The wife of O'Donnell was in the grand stand when her husband was injured. She rushed in an automobile to the hospital where the driver had been taken.

Roscoe Sables, driving the 250 miles without a stop, won the race. Eddie Miller finished second and Eddie Hearne third. Sables led on every lap and in addition to first prize of \$10,000 took the same amount in lap prizes. Miller and Hearne won \$6,000 and \$3,000 respectively. Jimmie Murphy finished fourth, taking \$2,000 in prizes, and Joe Thomas was fifth.

Time of the Race

Sables's time was 2:25:20, an average of 103.2 miles an hour. Miller's time was 2:26:14 and Hearne's 2:27:27.

The accident occurred while Chevrolet, O'Donnell and Joe Thomas were fighting to make up the half dozen laps they were behind the leaders at the 140-lap point. The three cars were bunched on the east turn.

According to persons grouped about the turn, Chevrolet turned to pass Thomas, who was on the inside of the turn, and his car struck that of O'Donnell, who was on the outside. O'Donnell's car turned and plunged down the incline and Chevrolet's, apparently out of control, shot to the top of the 140-lap point. The three cars were bunched on the east turn.

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